NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBINE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2 1856.

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Abstract of Election of March	30, 1835, 19
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12	We self-consultance elected by all the self-consultation of the self-co

Your Committee report the following facts not shown by the tables:

by the tables:

Of the twenty-nine hundred and five voters named in the census-rods, eight hundred and thirty-one are found on the poll-books. Some of the settlers were prevented from attending the election by the distance of their homes from the polls, but the great majority were deterred by the open avowal that large bodies of armed Mise ourians would be at the pells to vote, and by the fact that they did so appear and control the election. The same causes deterred the Free-State actilers from running candidates in several districts, and in others induced the candidates to withdraw.

there from running candidates in several districts, and in others induced the candidates to withdraw.

The poll books of the 11d and VIIIth Bistricts were lost, but the proof is quite clear that in the 11d District there were thirty, and in the VIIIth District there were thirty, and in the VIIIth District thirty-eight legal votes, making a total of eight hundred and ninety eight legal voters of the Territory, whose names are on the census returns, and yet the proof, in the state in which we are obliged to present it, after excluding illegal votes, leaves the total vote of 1310, showing a discrepancy of 412. The discrepancy is accounted for in two ways: First, the coming in of settlers before the March election, and after the census was taken or settlers who were omitted in the census; or secondly, settlers who were omitted in the census; or secondly, the disturbed state of the Territory while we were investigating the elections in some of the districts, thereby preventing us from getting testimony in relation to the names of legal voters at the time of election. If the election had been comined to the actual settlers undetermed by the presence of non-residents of tiers undeterred by the presence of non-residents, or the knowledge that they would be present in numbers sufficient to out vote them, the testimony indieates that the Council would have been composed of seven in favor of making Kansasa Pres State, elected from the let, Hd, Hld, IVth, and Vith Council Dis-tricts. The result in the VIIIth and Xth, electing three members, would have been doubtful, and the Vth, VIIth and IXth would have elected three Pro-Slavery members.

Slavery members.

Under like circumstances the House of Representatives would have been composed of four sea members in favor of making Kamas a Free State, elected from the IId, IIId, IVth, Vth. VIIth, VIIIth, IXth, and Xth

m layor of making Kanass a Free State, elected from the Hd, Hld, Ivth, Vth, Vth, Vth, Vth, Ivth, Ixth, and Xth Representative Districts.

The result in the XIIth and XIVth representative districts, electing five members, would have been doubtful, and the Ist, Vlth, XIth and XVth districts would have elected seven Pro-Slavery members.

By the election, as conducted, the Pro-Slavery candidates in every district but the VIIIth representative district received a majority of the votes; and several of them, in both the Council and House, did not "reside in" and were not "inhabitants of" the district for which they were elected, as required by the organic law. By that act it was declared to be "the true in "tent and meaning of this act to leave the people "thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their do-"meetic institutions in their own way, subject to the "Constitution of the United States." So careful was Congress of the right of popular sovereignty, that to secure it to the people, without a single petition from any portion of the country, they removed the restriction against Slavery imposed by the Missouri Compromise. And yet this right, so carefully secured, was thus by force and final overthrown by a portion of the people of an adjoining State.

The striking difference between this Republic and

people of an adjoining State.

The striking difference between this Republic and other Republics on the Continent is not in the provisions of Constitutions and laws, but that here changes in the administration of those laws have

men trade precedulty and quietly through the hallot on. This is vasien is the first and only our in the distory or our Government, by which an organized core from the State has elected a Legislature for author State of Certifory, and as such it should have seen resisted by the whole executive power of the

been resisted by the whole executive power of the National Governments.

Your Committee are of the opinion that the Constitution and laws of the United States have invessed the President end Governor of the Territory with ample power for this purpose. They could only act after receiving authoritic information of the facts, but when received, whether be force or after the certificates of election were granted, this power should have been exercised to its fullest extent. It is not to be tolerated, that a holbstire help they referred should assume or executed the control of the control o tion were granted, this power should have been exercised to its fullest extent. It is not to be tolerated, that a lagislative body they relected should assume or exercise any legislative functions; and their enacturents should be regarded as bull and void; nor should the question of its legal existence as a logislative body by determined by itself, as that would be allowing the crudinal to judge of his two crime. In section 32 of the organic act, it is provided, that "the persons have" ing the highest number of legal victors in each of said "Council Districts for members of the Council shall "be seclared by the Governor to be duly elected to "the Council, and the persons naving the highest "number of legal votes for the House of Representatives, shall be declared by the Governor duly elected to the Governor required a verified notice of a coatest, when one was made, to be tiled with him within four days after the election. Within that time he did not obtain information as to force or hand in any except the following Districts, and in these there were material defects in the returns of election. Without deciding upon his power to set aside elections for force and france, they were set aside elections for force and france, they were set aside elections for force and france they were set aside elections for the return. In the 1rd District, because the carh was administered by G. W. Taylor, who was not authorized to administer an oath.

In the Hig district, because material erasures from

In the Illa district, because material erasures from

he printed form of the oath were purposely made.

In the IVth District for the same reason.

In the VIIth District, because the Judges were not

In the XIth District, because the returns show the lection to have been held rive roce instead of by bal-In the XVIth District, because the words " by law-

In the XVIth District, because the words "by lawful residences" were stricken from the returns.

Abstract of the Keturns of Election of May 22, 1853.

No of Fiscosof Pro-Slavery Free-State
Blairlet Votus.

L. Lawferce — 288 18 306
11. Decuglas — 127 — 127
111. Estimated — 145 — 149
VII. "110" — 68 13 79
VIII. Con cil Grove — 33 — 33
XVII. Lawrenworth 860 140 15 715 1409 Although the fraud and force in other districts was

equally great as in these, yet as the Governor had no it formation in regard to them, he issued certificates

equally great as in these, yet as the Governor had no information in regard to them, he issued certificates according to the returns.

Your Committee here felt it to be their duty not only to inquire into and collect evidence in regard to force and fraud attempted and practiced at the elections in the Territory, but also into the facts and pretexts by which this force and fraud had been excused and justified; and for this purpose your Committee have allowed the declarations of non-resident voters to be given as evicence in their own behalf, also the declarations of all who came up the Missousi River as emigrants in March, 1855, whether they voted or not, and whether they came into the Territory at all or not; and also the rumors which were circulated among the people of Missouri previous to the election. The great body of the testimony taken at the instance of the setting Delegate is of this character.

When the declarations of parties passing up the river were offered in evidence, your Committee received them upon the distinct statement that they would be excluded unless the persons making the declarations ware by other proof shown to have been connected with the elections. This proof was not made, and therefore much of this class of testimony is incompetent by the rules of law, but is allowed to remain, as tending to show the cause of the action of the citizens of Missouri. The alleged causes of the invasion of March, 1855, are included in the following charges:

I. That the New-England Aid Seciety of Boston was

I. That the New-England Aid Seciety of Boston was then importing into the Territory large numbers of nen, merch for the purpose of controlling the elec-tions. That they came without women, children or baggage, went into the Territory, voted, and returned

II. That men were hired in the Eastern or Northern States, or induced to go to the Territory, solely to vote, and not to settle, and by so doing to make it a Free

III. That the Governor of the Territory purposely

on proceedings had, under this law.

On the 94th day of July, 1854, certain persons in Boston, Massachusetts, concluded articles of agreement and association for an Emigrant Aid Society. The purpose of this Association was declared to be "arabiting emigrants to settle in the West." Under these articles of association each stockholder was individually liable. To avoid this difficutty, an application was made to the General Assembly of Massachusetts for an act of n corporation, which was granted. On the 91st day of February, 1855, an act was passed to incorporate the New England Emigrant Aid Company. The purposes of this act were declared to be "directing emigration westward, and aiding and pro-"viding accommodation for the emigrants after ar-"riving at their place of destination." The capital stock of the corporation was not to exceed one million of dellars. Under this charter a company was organized.

garized.
Your Committee have examined some of its officers. and a portion of its circulars and records to ascertain what has been done by it. The public attention at that time was directed to the Territory of Kansas, and emigration naturally tended in that circetion. To ascertain its character and resources, this Company sent its agent into it, and the information thus obtained was mabilished. The Company made arrangements with

ns agent into it, and the information thus obtained was published. The Company made arrangements with vasious lines of trasportation to reduce the expense of emigration into the Territory, and procured tickots at the reduced rates. Applications were made to the Company by persons desiring to emigrate, and when they were numerous enough to form a party of convenient rice, tickets were so it to them at the reduced rates. An agent acquainted with the route ates. An agent acquainted with the route was se-lected to accompany them. Their baggage was checked, and all trouble and danger of loss to the emigrant in this way avoided.

Under these arrangements, companies went into the Under these arrangements, companies went into the Territory in the Fail of 1854, under the articles of association referred to. The Company oid not pay any portion of the fare, or farnish any personal or real property to the emigrant. The Company during 1855, sent into the Territory from eight to ten saw mills, purchased one botel in Kensas City, which they subsequently sold, built one hotel at Lawrence and owned one other building in that place. In some cases, to induce them to nake improvements, town lots were given to them by town associations in this Territory. They held no property of any other kind or description. They imposed no condition upon their emigrants and did not laquire into their political, religious or social opinions. The total amount expended by them, including the salaries of their agents and officers, and the expenses incident to all organizations, was less

the expenses incident to all organizations, was less than \$100,000.

Their purposes, as far as your Committee can ascer-tain, were lawful, and contributed to supply those wants most experienced in the settlement of a new country.

The only persons or company who emigrated into the Territory under the auspices of the Emigrant Aid Society in 1855, prior to the election in March, was a party of 159 persons who came under the charge of Charles Robinson (237). In this party there were 87 women and children (238).

In this party there were s7 women and children [238]. They came as actual cettlers, interding to make their homes in the Territory, and for no other purpose [239]. They had about their persons but little baggage; usually sufficient clothing in a carpet sack for a short time. Their personal effects, such as clothing, furniture, &c., was put into trunks and boxes; and for convenience in celecting and cheappress in transporting, was marked "Kansas party baggage, care B. Slater, St. Louis." Generally this was consigned as freight in the usual way to the care of a commission merchant. This party had, in addition to the usual allowance of the hundred pounds to each passenger, a large quantity of baggage on which the (257) Benj. Sieler, Charles Robinson, F. A. Hent. (5te) Charles Hobinson. (230) Samual C. Smith.

'espective owners paid the sound extra fieight (240). Barli passenger or party paid his or their own expenser; and the only benefit they derived from the section, not shared by all the people of the Territory, weathers duction of about \$7 in the prope of the

the cue were need of turneling in a company interest of alone, and the cheaparess and facility of transporting their freight through regiber aports. Scheenard, many emigrants is the other of supportined with the country of the political condition, or deceived by the statements made by the newspapers and by the agerts of the Secrety, became diseatified, and returned, both before and after the election, to their old somewhat the number was small. The names of these emigrants have been ascertained, and ——of them were found upon the political and in the company of peaceful endgrants, moving with their household goods, grad discards into an invading horder of panner Abolitionies, who were, with others of a similar character, to control the domestic institutions of the Territory, and then overturn those of a neighboring powerful State. In regard to the account change. There is no peoritar any man was either birod or induced to come into the Territory from any Free State, merely to vote. The cettre emigration is March 1855, it cettmated at 500 persons (29th), including men, worten, and children. They came on stamb stamp the Miscouri River, in the ordinary course of endgration. The only persons of those who were connected by proof with the election were some who worded at the Big Blue Precinct in the Xth District, and at Pawt we in the Lith District. Their purpose and obtracter are stated in a former part of Rias report.

The third charge is entirely groundless. The organic law requires the Geovernor to cause an enumeration of the lababiants and disgrat voters to be made, and that he apportion the members of the Council as all state to the country but the choice were some who were connected by proof with the election who were supported by the country. But the supports of those who were connected by proof with the choice as the support of the appoint of the engage of the support of the support of the appoint of the engage of the support of the support of the engage of the support of the support of the engage of the supp

State.

III. That the Governor of the Territory purposely performed the day of election to allow this emigration to anive, and notified the Emigrant And Society, and periods in the Eastern States, of the day of election, before he gave notice to the peopie of Missouri and the Territory.

That these charges were industriously circulated; that grossly enggerated statements were made in regard to them; that the newspaper press and leading men is public meetings in Western Missouri, aided in one case by a Chaplain of the United States Army, gave currency and credit to them, and thus excited the people, and induced many well-meaning citizens of Missouri to march into the Territory to meet and repet the aleged Eastern paupers and Abolitionists, is fully proven by many with esses.

But these charges are not sustained by the proof. In April, 1813, the General Assembly of Massachusetts passed an act entitled "An act to incorporate "the Massachusetts Emigrant aid Society." The object of the Society, as declared in the first section of this act, was "for the purpose of assisting emigrants to settle in the West." The moneyed capital of the corporation was not to exceed five millions of dollars, but no more than four per cent could be assessed during the year 1834, and no more than four per cent could be assessed during the year 1834, and no more than the per cent in any one year thereater. No organization was perfected, or proceedings had, under this law.

On the 94th day of July, 1854, certain persons in Boeton, Massachusetts, concluded articles of agree.

Prevent the name of the "Law and Order" party, at first saturated, and come resolved to prevent the name of the "Law and Order" party. The other party, at first saturated, and some resolved to prevent the success of the invasion. In some Distinct, and the saturated in the saturated for the prevent the success of the invasion. In a some Distinct, and the saturated for the prevent the success of the invasion of the under the success of the invasion. In a some prevent to t The invasion of March 30th left both parties in a

and teathered, and one side of his nead shared, and other gross indignities put upon his person.

Previous to the outrage a public meeting was held (245), at which resolutions were unanimously passed, looking to unlawful violence, and grossly intolerant in their character. The right of free speech upon the subject of Slavery was characterized as a disturbance of the companying and as

subject of Slavery was characterized as a disturbance of the peace and quiet of the community, and as "circulating incendiary sentiments." They say "to "the pecular friends of Northern fanatics," "Go nome "and do your freason where you may find sympathy." Among other resolves is the following:

"Received. That the institution of Slavery is known and recent as do in the Territory; that we repel the doctrice that it is a moral rue political evit, and we hant bear with secon uson its slanderous authors the charge of inhumanity; and we warn all persons not to come to our peaceful firesides to studer us, and so sow the seeds of discord between the master and the servant; for, as much as we deprecate the recensity to which we may be driven, we cannot be responsible for the consequences."

A C mmattee of Vigilance of 30 men was appointed "to observe and report all such persons as shall "by the expression of Abolition sentiments produce "oisturbance to the quiet of the sincons, or danger to "their conceptic relations; and all such persons so "effending shall be notified and made to leave the "Territory."

The resolution was "talky and alconorthy addressed.

"their connectio relations; and all such persons so "affending shall be notified and made to leave the "Territory."

The meeting was "ably and eloquertly addressed by Judge Lecompte, Col. J. N. Burse of Western "Miscouri, and othere." Thus the head of the Judiciary in the Territory not only assisted at a public and bitterly purities a meeting, whose direct tendency was to preduce violence and disorder, but before any law is passed in the Territory, he prejudges the character of the domestic institutions, which the people of the Territory were, by their organic law, "left perfectly "free to form and regulate in their own way."

On this Committee were several of those who held certificates of election as members of the Legislature: some of the others were then and still are residents of Missouri, and many of the Committee have since been appointed to the leading offices in the Territory, one of which is the Sheriffalty of the County. Their first act was that of mobbing Philips.

Subsequently, on the 25th of May, A. D. 1855, a public meeting was held, at which K. R. Reca, a member-elect of the Council, presided (216). The following resolutions, offered by Judge Payne, a member sleet of the founcil, presided (216). The following resolutions, offered by Judge Payne, a member sleet of the founcil, presided fasthered, rode on a rall, and had sold by a negro, Wir. Phillips the moral perjorer.

"Recolerd, That we beartily indorse the action of the Committee for faitafully performing the trust enjound upon them by the Pro-Slavery party."

"Recolerd, That we return can though to the Committee for faitafully performing the trust enjound upon them by the Pro-Slavery party."

"Recolerd, That we return can be added to the Poslavery man

faithfully performing the trib enjoined upon the large and sales are party.

"Resolved, That the Committee be now discharged.

"Resolved, That we severely condemn those Pro Slavery men who, from mercenary motives, are calling upon the Pro-Slavery party to submit without further action.

"Resolved, That in order to secure peace and harmony to the community, we now scientify declare that the Pro-Slavery party will stand firmly by and carry out the resolutions reported by the Committee appointed for that purpose on the memora-large.

by the Committee appointed for that surpose on the memorable 30th."

The act of moral periury here referred to, is the swearing by Phillips to a truthful protest in regard to the election of March 20, in the XVIth District.

The members receiving their cornilicates of the Governor as members of the General Assembly of the Territory, met at Pawnee, the place appointed by the Governor, on the 2d of July, A D. 1855. Their proceedings are stated in three printed books, herewith submitted, entitled respectively, "The Statutes of the "Territory of Kansas;" "The Journal of the Council "of the Territory of Kansas," and "The Journal of "the Houre of Representatives of the Territory of Kansas."

"Kanses."
Your Committee do not regard their enactments as valid laws. A Legislature thus imposed upon a propio caract aff of their political rights. Such an at tempt to do so, if successful, is virtually an overthan a (260) B. States and F. A. Hutt. (241) Cherica Robinson, Samuel O. Smith. (Srig W. H. Chiek Mr. Riedischutzer. (243) Wm. Sarbore. (24) Conton Robinson. (243) A. Payon. (266) B. E. Book.

of the organic law, as i reduces the propie of the ferrice, to the conciton of vascals to a neighboring State. To aveic the evils of anarchy so armed or organized resistance to thom should be made, but the efficiency and appeal to the ballot box at pathic electrics, to the Federal Judiciary, and to Congress for tilef. Such, from the proof would have been the reurse of the popie but for the nature of these manufactures at other manufact method they are enforced. Then character and that execution have been so into mately connected with one branch of this investigation that relating to "violest and tunnitude proceedings in the Territory", that we were compelled to exemine them.

The "laws" in the statute-books are general and special; the latter are strictly of a local character, relating to bridge, round, and the like. The great local of the general laws are exact transcripts from the status of the general laws are exact transcripts from the status of the general laws are exact transcripts from the status of the general laws are exact transcripts from the status of the general laws are exact transcripts from the status of the general laws are exact transcripts. body of the general laws are exact transcripts fro a the Muscuri Cocs. To make them in a me as a conform to the organic act, separate acts were passed de fining the meaning of words. Thus, the word "State" is to be understood as meaning "Territory" [347]; the word "County Count" shall be construed to mean the Board of Commissioners transacting county beainess, or the Probate Court, according to the min in the roof. The words "Circuit Court" to mean "District Court" [448].

The material officences in the Misseuri and Kaussa statutes are upon the following subject: The qualifications of voters and of members of the Legislative Assembly; the efficial oath of all officers, attorneys and voters; the mode of selecting officers and their qualifications; the clave code; and the qualifications of junos.

sno voters; the mode of selecting officers and the qualifications; the clave code; and the qualifications of jurios.

Upon these subjects the provisions of the Misseuri Code are such as are usual to many of the Stable. But by the "Kansas Statutes," every office in the Territory, executive and judicial, was to be appointed by it. These appointments were not surrely to meet a temporary exigercy, but were to hold over two regular elections and until after the general election in October, 1867 (249), at which the members of the desired were to be elected (259). The new Legislature a required to meet on the first Menday in January, 358 (251). Thus by the terms of these "Laws," the people have no control whatever over either the Legislature, the Executive, or the Judicial departure at or the Territoria Government until a time before which, by the natural progress of population, the Territorial Government will be superseded by a State Government.

No session of the Legislature is to be held during 1856, but the members of the House are to be exceeded in October of that year, (252). A candidate, to be eighble at this election must swear to support the Fugitive Slave Law (253), and each Judge of Election, and each voter if challer ged, must take the same oath [254]. The rame oath is required of every officer elected or appointed in the Territory, and of every attorney admit of to practice in the courts (255).

A portion of the militis is required to muster on the day of election (256). "Every free white male citizen "or the United States, and every free male Indian "who is made a citizen by treaty or otherwise, and "over the age of twe nty one years, and who shall be "over the age of twe nty one years, and who shall be

"or the United States, and every free male Indians who is made a citizen by treaty or otherwise, and "over the age of twenty-one years, and who shall be "an inhabitant of the Territory and of the County and "District in which he offers to vote, and shall have "quid a Territorial tax, shall be a qualified elector for "all elective offices (257)." Two classes of persons were thus excluded who by the organic act were allowed to vote, viz: those who would not swear to the eath required, and those of foreign birth who had declared on eath their intention to become citizens (258). Any man of proper age who was in the Territory on clared on each their intention to become citizens (258). Any man of proper age who was in the Territory on the day of election, and who had paid one dollar as a fax to the Sheriff, who was required to be at the pollar to receive it (259), could vote as an "innabitant," although he had breakfisted in Missouri and intended to returns there for supper. There can be no doubt that this unusual and unconstitutional provision was inserted to prevent a full and fair expression of the popular will in the election of members of the House, or to control it by non-residents.

All Jurors are required to be selected by the Sheriff, snd "no person who is conscientiously opposed to the "holoing of slaves, or who coes not adont the right to "hold saves in the Territory, shall be a Juror in any "cause" affecting the right to hold slaves or relating to rlave property.

gal veting—viz.: Delaware and Wyshotte, your Committee failed to obtain the attendance of witnesses, Your Committee did not deem it necessary, is regard to this election, to enter into cetails, as it was manifest that, from there being but one candidate—Gen. Whitfield—he must have received a majority of the votes cast. This election, therefore, depends not on the number or character of the votes received, but apout the validity of the I was under which it was held. Sufficient testimory was taken to show that the voting of citizens of Missouri was practiced at this election, as at all former elections in the Territory. The following table win exhibit the result of the testimony as regards the number of legal and illegal votes at this election. The county of Marshall embraces the same territory as was incinded in the XIth district; and the reasons before stated indicate that the great majority of the votes there cat were either illegal or factious. In the counties to which our examination extended, there the votes then cart were either illegal or fictitious. In the counties to which our examination extended, there were — illegal votes cast, as near as the proof will enable us to determine.

Abstract of Polt-books of October 1, 1855.

Atchisen Grassbopper 7
Shannon 51
Bourbos 22
Brown 4
Cashenia 29 Lykins. 20 - 29
Lykins. 20 - 29
Lykins. 67 - 67
Mindlson. (See Wise Co.)
Beausel 171 - 111
Nen sha 6 - 6
Rile 1 - 25
shawnee One Hemired
and Ten 23 - 25 107

parer: "Whereas, The people of Kansus have been, since its cottle-** Parrots, The project of Amountain poor, since in rettle(847) Statutes, page 768, 247, 712, (269) 856, (241) 475 (262) 768, (240)
Statutes, pages 188, 247, 712, (269) 856, (251) 475 (262) 748, tatutes, page 768, (269) p. 852, (251) p. 8

rent, and now are, without any law-mailing power; the

rect. ed tag are, without any law-making power; the refered as middled, are accepted for Kanses Perritory, in mass needing and accepted editions of grammeting the arm to a soud, the breedy gail apout and request all home fit can receive the acceptance traces of hadren Territory of whotever points of whom a promitive traces of hadren Territory of whotever points of whom a providence of the traces of hadren Territory of whotever points of the acceptance in the contract of the traces of the providence of the traces for each recrease tailvants who had Sheetory District is childed in the Home of Representatives of the Lesisvative Assembly is proc an attack of the sense of the traces o

Co vertican to meet at Topeka on the 4th Tuesday of Oc ober then next.

The proclamation designated the places of elections, appoint of Jucges, recited the qualifications of voters and the apportionment of members of the Convention.

After this proclamation was issued, public meetings were held in every District in the Territory, and in nearly every Precited. The State were not was a general topic of discussion throughout the Territory, and there was but little opposition exhibited to it. Elections were held at the time and places designated, and the returns were sent to the Executive Committee.

The result of the election was proclaimed by the Executive Committee, and the members-elect were required to meet on the 23d day of October, 1855, at Topaka. In pursuance of this proclaimation and direction, the Constitutional Convention met at the time and place appointed, and formed a State Constitution. A men orial to Congress was also prepared, praying for the asmission of Kaness into the Union under that Constitution. The Convention also provided that the question be submitted to the constitution and other questions be submitted to the constitution and other factuative Committee to take the necessary steps for that purpose.

Accordingly, an election was held for that purpose on the 15th day of December, 1855, in compliance with the proclamation issued by the Executive Committee. The returns of this election were made by the Executive Committee, and an abstract of them is contained in the following table:

Abstract of the Election on the Adoption of the State Constitution, Dec. 13, 1853.

"bold saves in the Territory, shall be a Jurer to any cause" affecting the night to hold slaves or relating to relating the relating to re

of the State of Kaness. An election was accordingly held in the several election precipits, the returns of which were sent to the Executive Committee. An abstract of the m is contained in the following table:

Abstract of the Election of January 15, 1856.

Gen. H. Miles Moon
Try A. Wakefield

A. G. K. Gurrey

A. G. A. Cutler

G. F. C. Schuyler

Lieut. Gov. W. Y. Robertu

Tov. W. T. Robertu

S. C. Robinson

Provincts.	Bunt	N. Latta	F. Couwsy	W. Smith	W. Johnson	A. Wakefald	S. B. McKonzio	E. M. Thurston	Floyd. Court -S.	an Speek	0. Elliott
Vashis ston	1	3	1	29	29	27	29	1	30	1	23
oulpha	32	31	31					32	32 82 19	32	**
ber Watte Bile		81	12					79	82	32	
	19	19	19			**		19	19	19	
Serr Cas	66	73	65	7	7		7	66	76	70	7
Sarr Cas	24	24	24					24	24	34	::
t Jeserbe Be 'm	50	50	50					50	50	50	
adop's House	27	27	27					27	27	50 75 25	
Aclf Rivet	36	36	36					34	36	56	3
net Donglas	29	27	28				3	28	31	21	3
ranton	81	31	31					31	31	31	.,
otews smie	89	39	39					89	39	30	
Ditte	28	22	28	4	4			25	52	22	4
laz fot	55	55	55		28	23	23	55	77	54	*4 24 45
rairie City	27	27	27	33	45	45	45	27	70	25	45
lessant Hill	43	43	43	2	2	2	2	43	45	10	2
Missist	10	10	10					10	*9	10	
Pality at a	15	25	35					25	25	25	**
reinyra	ï	ĩ	8	57	57	48	58		66		5R
it le Buger Creek	24	34	34					34	36	33 19	
dele Gase	19	19	19		::			19	19	19	84
Creke	84	1.1	84	61	61		61	84	145	26	
C.com seh	7	25		-34	34		34		35	1	34
Tre nevule			120	-	0.300	-		**		18	- 3
Kickster	14	14	14	ii	ài	51	51	14	65	14	51
**** 1 World		101	94	7	7		7	94	101	94	7
Awrence			371	62	4	53	46	986	427	373	53
Neorto		13							10	13	
Hoesh Criek	14	14		14	14	10	14		14		14
Bandar Chek	35	35	35	•				\$5	35	35	**
A yandot	-	-00	-		0.0000	1775	0.717	ABA (Inci	_	000

* Atthony Flend 1 The result of this election was announced by a proc

The result of this election was announced by a proc-lamation by the Executive Committee.

In accordance with the Constitution thus adopted, the non-bers of the State Legislature and most of the State officers met on the day and at the place desig-tated by the State Constitution, and took the oath therein prescribed.

After electing United States Senators, passing some

preliminary laws, and appointing a Codifying Committee and preparing a Memorial to Congress, the General American by adjourned to meet on the 4th day of Julies.

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accounted for.

The chief hostility of this military foray was against

The chief hostility of this military foray was against the town of Lawrence, and this was especially the case with the officers of the law.

Your Committee can see in the testimony no reason, excuse, or palliation for this feeling. Up to this time no warront or proclamation of any kind had been in the hands of any officer against any citizen of Lawrence (1879). No arrest had been attempted, and no writtened in that town. The rescue of Brancon agrang out of a [murder committed thirteen miles from Laws.

(771) Pat Lauphlin, Francia (272) G. F. Lewey, A. M. Reeder (1771) Lewey, Reader and M. F. Coswey, (M. Wasseld N. C. Coswey, (M. Wasseld N. Coswey, M. Coswey, C. T. Jones and wife. Tacasas Lewey, F. M. Cosmes and o here (175) Jacob Brascon. (1771) La. A. Frattice. (276) Lauber Legaled. (1771) La. A. Frattice. (276) Lunher Legaled. (1772) William Shanton, Charles Bobbson.